The Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DOCTOR GEO. D. BRUCE.

OFFICE in Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth streets—east side.
August 14----tf

NEW WORKS.

TRANSATLANTIC SKETCHES—comprizing visits to the most interesting Scenes in North and South America, and the West Indies, with Notes on Negro Slavery, and Canadian Emigration. By Capt. J. E. Alexander, 42d Royal Highlanders, F. R. G. S., M. R. A. S., etc., Author of Travels in Asia, Persia, etc.

Examples; or Family Scenes.

Bickersteth's Harmony of the Four Gospels—founded on the Arrangement of the Harmonia Evangelica of the Rev. Edward Greswell, with the practical reflections of Dr. Doddridge.

Taylor's Life of Cowper.

Fergus on Nature and Revelation.

Abercrombie on the Philosophy of the Moral Feelings.

The Parson's Daughter: By the Author of 'Sayings and Doings:' in 2 volumes.

The New Gil Blas—or Pedro of Penaflor: by Henry D. Inglis, Author of 'Spain in 1830,' etc.

The Abbess—a Romance: by the Author of the 'Domestic Manners of the Americans,' 'Refugee in America,' etc.: in 2 vols.

Mary of Burgundy—or the Revolt of Ghent: By the Author of 'Philip Augustus,' 'Henry Masterton,' etc. Just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,
September 26, 1833. 73 Wood street.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. MERRITT—DENTIST,

HAS removed his office from the Bank of the Monongahela river, to Fourth Street, next door to the Merchants' and Manufacturers' new Banking House; where all operations on the teeth will be performed in the best manner.

P. S.—Dr. E. Merritt manufactures Porcelain Teeth (all kinds now in use) of the best quality. He has also a superior dentrifice for cleaning the teeth, hardening the gums, when spongy, and purifying the breath—warranted free from acids or any thing that tends to corrode the teeth.
Nov. 28, 1833.—tf

Real Estate & Steamboat Stock FOR SALE.

THE Assignees of JAMES ADAMS, Jr., offer for sale his Real Estate, consisting as follows, viz:—

The Warehouse and Lot, corner of Water street and Chancery Lane, running through to Front street, being 35 feet front, and rear by 160 feet deep. The Warehouse is three stories high; substantially built of brick, and furnished with every convenience requisite for transacting a large business.

Eight Lots of Ground, 25 feet front by 100 feet deep, in Bayardstown, lying between the Cotton Factory, and fronting on Liberty street, and running back to an alley, 12 feet wide.

Also—His interest in the following steam boats, viz:—

One sixth of Steam Boat New Brunswick;
One sixth of do. Return;
One eighth of do. Gazelle;
One seventh of do. Lady Byron.

☞For terms, &c., apply to the subscribers, or to Mr. F. R. Smith, at Mr. Adams' late Warehouse.

MICHAEL TIERNAN,
WILLIAM EBBS,
S. P. DARLINGTON,
September 19—tf *Assignees.*

New Stourbridge Glass Works.

J. ROBINSON & SON,

GRATEFUL for the very liberal patronage they have heretofore received, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have considerably reduced the prices of their Glass.—They still continue to manufacture all kinds of

FLINT GLASS WARE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 10, Corner of Ross and Second streets,

where all orders in their line will meet with immediate attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand. Orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

N. B. Terms will be found as low as at any other manufactory in the western country.
Pittsburgh, March 8.—tf.

HERBS.

AN assortment of carefully dried Medicinal and Culinary Herbs; put up in the neatest manner by the Shakers, among which are Lemon Balm, Hoarhound, Catnep, Peppermint, Spearmint, Pennyroyal, Rue, Sage, Tanzey, Summer Savory, Thoroughmost Hyssop, Sweet Marjorum, Wormwood, Digitalis, Lobelia, Inflata, Slippery Elm Bark, &c. &c. Just received and for sale by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.,
Corner of Fifth and Market streets.
April 23—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

A Valuable Remedy for Syphilis, Mercurial, and Scrophulous Diseases.

TWO Table Spoons full of the Fluid Extract, added to fifteen ounces of Simple Syrup, immediately produces a mixture similar to a pound of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, and the same quantity added to fifteen ounces of water, instantly forms a mixture equivalent to a pint of Lisbon Diet Drink.

ALSO,

GEORGE W. CARPENTER'S

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu,

For Diseases of the Bladder, Chronic Gonorrhoea, and Gleets of long standing.

For Sale at H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO's Drug Store, No. 42 Market street.
December 4, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER AND PAPER HANGINGS, have removed their Store from the corner of Third and Wood Streets to No. 80 Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets, where they continne to keep on hand a General Assortment of

Writing, Wrapping, Printing, and Wall

PAPER.

☞Paper of all sizes and descriptions made to order, at the shortest notice:

☞They will also continue to keep on hand a supply of SCHOOL BOOKS, suitable for Country Merchants.

☞The highest market price will always be given for Rags, Tanners' Scraps, and Scutching Tow.
May 28, 1833.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Subscribers, having associated themselves together, under the firm of

DARLINGTON & PEEBLES,

(Late B. Darlington) as Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,

No. 51 Market, between 3d & 4th streets,

Where they now have, and are receiving a general and splendid assortment of Cutlery, Plated and Tinned Saddlery, Plated Castors, do. Candle Sticks, Waiters, Snuffers and Trays, Shovels and Tongs, Astral, Stand, and Hanging Lamps, Hair Cloth for Sofas; together with all kinds of Birmingham goods, viz: Anvils, Vices, Steel, Mill & Cross Cut Saws, Shovels, Spades, and Axes. All which they offer on the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others are invited to call and examine.

ALSO,

A well selected assortment of Edge Tools,

BENCH AND MOULDING PLANES.

B. DARLINGTON,
ROBERT H. PEEBLES.

N. B. All those that are indebted to B. Darlington, either by Note or Book Account, will please call and settle, with as little delay as possible, and those having claims will present them for settlement.

B. DARLINGTON.
Nov. 20, 1832.—tf.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having associated in the PRACTICE OF THE LAW, will attend to the duties of their Profession in the county of Allegheny and the adjacent counties. Their Office is in the house recently occupied by T. B. Dallas, Esq., in Liberty street, and opposite to Fifth street, where they may, at all times, be consulted on professional business.

JOHN D. MAHON,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN.
June 4, 1833—tf

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, may 10, 1831—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

TO RENT,

10 FRAME HOUSES—pleasantly situated in the village of Croghansville. Possession can be given immediately; rent very low. Apply to JAMES BLAKELY,
May 24—tf Bayardstown.

VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY

THE Gentlemen of the Bar are respectfully informed that we have lately received, on consignment, an extensive Law Library, among which are some very valuable Reports. We are instructed to sell the books at the lowest prices.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
April 19—tf

FOR RENT,

A FIRST Rate Wagon Tavern Stand. Also, for Rent, several Business Stands, situated in the most public parts of the city. For terms, inquire of DAVID GREER,
Jan. 15, 1833. *Lumber Merchant.*

Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash

THE Compound Chlorine Tooth Wash effectually cleanses the teeth and mouth, speedily removes all canker or soreness; likewise, the smell or taste from the use of tobacco, and all that is offensive in the breath; in fine, it preserves the teeth and mouth, in all respects, in a clean and healthy condition. For sale at

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co's
Drug Store, Corner of Fifth and Market street.

REMOVAL.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & CO.

DRUGGISTS,

HAVE removed to the corner of Fifth and Market streets, where a general assortment of **Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyestuffs, &c.&c.** will be constantly kept on hand, and which they offer, wholesale retail, on the most reasonable erms.
April 23—tf

Saddlers' Tacks and Sparables.

60 BOXES assorted sizes, received from the manufacturer, and for sale at *eastern prices*, by JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
April 19, 1833—tf

REMOVAL.

TASSEY & CHURCH

HAVE Removed to the extensive Ware-Houses, Numbers 108 and 110, Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Cochran & Irwin, where they intend keeping constantly on hands, a full supply of all articles in the

GROCERY LINE,

TOGETHER WITH AN ASSORTMENT OF

JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS, COPPER, TIN PLATE, AND WIRE.

Feb. 12, 1833.—tf

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnish, ed at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

Jefferson Foundry.

THE UNDERSIGNED most respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the Iron Foundry Business, on the premises, Front street, (between Smithfield and Grant streets,) known as the Jefferson Foundry, where all orders will be received for Castings, Land or Boat Steam Engines, Machinery, &c., and will be executed with punctuality, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAM'L SMITH,
BENJ. MINIS.
may 4, 1832—tf

H. HOLDSHIP & SON

HAVE removed their assortment of WALL PAPERS AND BORDERS, to their Paper Hangings Manufactory, on Ross street, near the Monongahela River, where purchasers will please call. March 22.—tf.

FRESH DRUGS, &C.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, *No. 162, Liberty street, opposite Sixth street,* have recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, a fresh supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., which they will sell, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.

☞They have also for sale, Dye stuffs, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, &c.
July 5, 1833.----sw1m&w6m.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT, Dentist, has removed to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Anthony Beelen, No. 43 on the bank of the Monongahela river, between Market and Wood streets.

Dr. E. M. has on hand all kinds of teeth, now in use, and of superior quality. All operations of the teeth will be performed by him at the shortest notice. He has also a superior Dentrifice.
August 8—tf

NOTICE TO HATTERS.

THE Subscriber has the pleasure to inform the public that his establishment has been rebuilt, and that he is now prepared to manufacture *HAT BODIES, on an Improved Plan,* Which, he confidently believes, will give satisfaction to all who may try them.

Said Factory is situated on Water street, in the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, a few rods above the Canal, and adjoining the Foundry of M'Clurg, Pratt & Co.

The price for forming and hardening is *eleven dollars* per hundred.

Wool will be taken in payment: Bodies, of our native Wool, kept constantly on hand, for sale.

D. P. INGERSOLL.

☞The other papers of the city, and the Wheeling Gazette, will please insert the above three times. June 11, 1833—tf

ASSIGNMENT.

JAMES ADAMS, Junior, Merchant of this city, on the 13th instant, executed to the Subscribers a deed of Assignment of all his Estate, real, personal, and mixed, in trust for the benefit (among others) of those creditors who should, on or before the first of December next, execute a release or acquittance of the said Jas Adams, Jr. from all debts and demands.

The Assignment and Release may be examined at the office of James S. Craft, Esq. No. 35 Market street.

All persons having had dealings with Mr. Adams, are requested to call and settle their accounts and those indebted to pay the amounts due to the undersigned, or to Mr. F. R. Smith, at Mr. Adams' late Warehouse.

MICHAEL TIERNAN,
WILLIAM EBBS,
S P. DARLINGTON.
August 15, 1833.—dtf

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned, late of the firm of Cochran & Irwin, having purchased the interest of Messrs. Dobbin & Irwin, and taken the house lately occupied by them, corner of Market and Water streets, is now prepared to transact a *General Commission and Forwarding Busines.*

All consignments, or orders, addressed to him will meet with prompt attention, and every exertion will be made to promote the interest and secure the confidence of those who may entrust him with business.

A good assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles,* at Manufacturers' prices, always on hand. JAMES IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1833.—tf

We take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers our successor, Mr. James Irwin, to whom we have sold our interest, and transferred our business. From our long acquaintance with Mr. Irwin, and entire confidence in his integrity and ability, we are well assured that he will give general satisfection.

HAMILTON R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 1, 1833.

KEEPSAKE—FOR 1834.

THE Keepsake, for 1834, with Seventeen Splendid Engravings, by the most eminent artists. A few copies received this day, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Dec. 30 No. 44 Market st.

NEW WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

NO. 61 WOOD STREET,

WILLIAM DAILY has just received, direct from the Manufacturers, a choice and well selected assortment, embracing every variety in the line, which he will sell, wholesale, at a very small advance.

Merchants and others, visiting the city, are respectfully invited to examine his stock.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1833.—tf

☞The Steubenville Herald, Zanesville Republican, and New Lisbon Palladium, will each publish the above to the amount of $1, and charge the advertiser.

FISHER'S THERMOMETERS,

A VERY Superior article—for sale low at the corner of Wood and 6th streets.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
Nov. 4, 1833.

Antimasonic Almanacs, for 1834.

THIS day published, and for sale at SYLVESTER'S Bookstore, corner of Third and Wood streets. Aug. 12.

PAPER MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscribers, having associated under the firm of C. LUKENS & Co., beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have a Soft Spring Paper Mill in successful operation, three miles from the city of Pittsburgh, where, from the excellence of the situation, which is high, with a free circulation of air, and sufficiently removed from the murky atmosphere of the city, and the long experience of two of the undersigned (Lysle & Tilton) in the manufacturing of Paper, they feel confident of offering to the public Paper not inferior to any made in the western country. The subscribers have a Paper Warehouse, at No. 134 Liberty street, near St. Clair street, where will be always kept on hand,

A Large and General Assortment of

PAPERS,

Which will be offered at very reasonable prices.

☞ Orders from the country, or elsewhere, thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Rags, Scraps, &c. purchased at the highest prices, if delivered at the Warehouse, in Liberty street, or at the Paper Mill, near Lawrenceville.

G. LYSLE,
M. TILTON,
C. LUKENS.
June 25, 1833—tf

MANN'S AXES.

50 DOZEN MANN'S AXES—first quality. Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
June 14. *No. 38, Water street.*

SUPERIOR New Bedford (Winter) strained Oil, warranted genuine, for sale by

P. A. MADEIRA,
Corner of Market and Front streets.
Sept. 13, 1833.

ALMANACS FOR 1834

CALCULATED by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR. Just published and for sale by

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
No. 80 Front street.
Oct. 25, 1833.—tIJ

HAZARD'S

REGISTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DEVOTED to the preservation of Facts and Documents, and every kind of useful information respecting the state of Pennsylvania.

This valuable periodical is most certainly entitled to the patronage of all Pennsylvanians; as a work of reference, it is of great value; and should at least be found on the shelves of our Library Companies; also on those of all our citizens who can afford the expenditure; and, especially, in each of our county commissioners' offices.

Volume 11, (from January to July, 1833) just received and ready for delivery. Subscribers will please apply to R. PATTERSON,
Ag't for the Editor, No. 78 Market st.

N. B. A few complete sets on hand, and for sale at the subscription price.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 17, 1833.

A TEACHER

WANTED, to take charge of an English School, in the Village of East Liberty, Allegheny county, competent to teach all the Branches of an English Education. Those applying will call on B. A. FAHNESTOCK, Druggist, on the 30th Dec., inst.
Dec. 6.

Superior Sherry, Madeira, and

PORT—Just received, in addition to his former stock, Old and Superior East India Madeira Wine, from the House of Newton, Gordon, Murdock, and Scot, of Madeira; London Particular, South side Madeira, vintage 1823; Fine Gold Sherry Wine of Duff. Gordon & Co's brand; Pale and Brown Sherry, in Bottle and on Draught; Old Grape Juice Port, superior; Champagne, Anchor brand; London Particular Teneriffe Wine.

BRANDIES.

Fine Pale Virgin Brandy, vintage 1802; Champagne Brandy; Otard, Signette, Rochelle, Spanish, and Bordeaux Brandies.

GINS.

Weesp Anchor, Schedam, Hourglass, Meden, Swan, and Pine Apple; Jamaica and St. Croix Rums.

The above stock has been selected with great care, and are all warranted pure and genuine.---- They will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the Wine and Liquor Store of

ALEXANDER BAILIE,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
Oct. 7, 1833.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Memoirs of Baron Cuvier: by Mrs. R. Lee, (formerly Mrs. T. Edward Bowdich,) 1 vol.

Sketches and Eccentricities of Col. David Crockett, of West Tennessee: 1 vol., 12 mo.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
November 19—tf No. 44 Market street.

BRITISH LUSTRE, For Polishing Stoves and Grates.

THIS LUSTRE, with a little rubbing, will produce a brilliancy highly ornamental; and, when once obtained, may be easily preserved.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
March 22----tf No. 42 Market street.

THERMOMETERS.

PETER & SHINN have always on hand a complete assortment of the above article, of their own make, warranted equal to any now in use, which they are prepared to sell, wholesale and retail, at eastern prices. Warehouse, No. 52, Wood street.
Oct. 23, 1833—tf.

TAVERN AND FERRY STAND TO RENT.

TO LET, from the first day of April next, the Tavern and Ferry, with about 25 acres of ground, between Pittsburgh and Birmingham, at present occupied by Wm. Noble. Apply to

NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
At the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, or to
O. O. GREGG, near Birmingham.
November 23, 1833.

Notice to Creditors.

WHEREAS, Mathew M'Donald, of the borough of Allegheny, Bricklayer, having, by deed, dated the 28th November last, assignen all his property to the undersigned, for the benefi of his creditors, and preferring those who shall, on or before the first day of March next, at twelve o'clock, M., execute and deliver to him a release and acquittance of all claims against him.—Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of said Mathew M'Donald, that the said deed of assignment and release is left at the store of Davis & Morrison, in Allegheny town, for the execution and inspection of all persons interested.

WM. ROBINSON, Jr.
JOHN MORRISON.
THOMAS SAMPLE,
Assignees.
Dec. 6, 1833—3m

New Publications.

THE Down Easters, &c. &c. &c; by John Neal, in two volumes.

Scenes in our Parish, by a 'Country Parson's' Daughter; first and second series.

The Book of My Lady, a Melange; by a Bachelor Knight.

The Dutchess of Berri in La Vendee; comprising a narrative of her adventures, with her private papers and secret correspondence, by General Dermoncourt, who arrested her Royal Highness at Nantz.

Waldemar, a tale of the Thirty Years' War; by W. H. Harrison, Esq., author of "tales of a Physician," "The Humorist," &c. This day received, and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Dec. 11, 1833. No. 44 Market street.

N. B. All the new Publications received as soon as published.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, having purchased the interest of S. J. Sylvester, in his stores at this place and at Louisville, Ky. very respectfully inform their friends and the public at large, that they have associated themselves for the purpose of conducting the

PUBLISHING AND BOOKSELLING BUSINESS,

AT THE ABOVE PLACE.

They are fully prepared to fill orders from Country Dealers and others, at eastern prices, and flatter themselves that a disposition to give general satisfaction, and strict attention to business, will procure for them a fair share of the trade of these cities, and induce the friends of the former establishment to continue their patronage.

CHARLES L. COOK,
R. SCHOYER.

References—Riddle & Forsyth,
McKee, Clarke & Co.
John D. Davis,
Hutchison & Ledlie,
Tassey & Church,
S. P. Darlington,
Johnston & Stockton,
Wm. Bell & Co.
Carlisle & Birmingham,
S. Smith & Co.
George A. Cook,
Allen Kramer,
McClurg and Denniston,
T. B. Dallas, Esq.
Pittsburgh, Oct 1, 1833.

ALMANACS FOR 1834

TAYLOR'S Magazine Almanac, for 1834;
do. Common do. do.;
Franklin Magazine do. do.;
do. Common do. do.;
The Western Comic do. do.;
German do. do.;
German English do. do.;

For sale by the gross, dozen, or single one by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
44 Market street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh.
October 14----tf

FOR SALE—A number of Shares of Stock in the Navigation and Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

Apply to GEORGE A. COOK, Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. June 19.

COMIC ANNUAL, FOR 1834.—The Comic Annual; by Thomas Hood, Esq., with 77 engravings.---This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Dec. 10.

JUST OPENED, a large assortment of School Books, such as Geographies, Arithmetics, Class Books, Spelling Books, &c. &c.

For sale cheap at COOK & SCHOYER'S,
Corner of Wood and Third streets.
October 8, 1833.

CRAMER'S Magazine and Common Almanac—for sale by

M. P. O'HERN,
Franklin Head, Wood street.
Nov. 5, 1833.---tf

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his very valuable tract of land, upon Chartier's creek, about four miles from Pittsburgh, where the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road crosses it. The said tract contains one hundred and forty five acres of land, seventy of which are cleared, and under good fence.—The improvements upon this tract are---a good merchant mill, with three run of stones, and a saw mill, situated on a never failing stream of water, with eight feet head and fall; a stone distillery, forty feet square; a dwelling house, barn and stables.——For terms, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

ROBERT BALDWIN.
Oct. 22, 1833.—tf.

DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

MONDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 13, 1834.

☞Mr. Charles L. Volz requests us to say that he is not a candidate for the Common Council.

PROCLAMATION.—Governor Wolf has issued a Proclamation, in which he states that there is good reason to believe that the Woollen Factory at Economy was burned by incendiaries, and offers a reward of two hundred dollars for their detection.

☞MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF MR. DARRAGH.—We regret that we cannot make room for the proceedings of the large and animated meeting, which was held on Saturday evening.

SOIREE MUSICALE.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Herrmann & Co. We are assured, by competent judges, that these gentlemen are most accomplished performers, and that the treat to be served up this evening will far surpass any thing of the kind ever before offered in our city.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Virginia, at their Banking House, in Richmond, on the 7th inst., the recent arrangement between Secretary Taney and that Bank was "*nullified*" by an overwhelming majority. Indeed, it is said, there was scarcely a dissenting voice.

CITY ELECTIONS.—A misapprehension seems to exist as to the qualification of electors at our city elections. By the late law, it is provided that, *the freemen of each ward, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth*, shall, &c.—From this, it appears that, the qualifications required at our city, are the same as at our county, elections, at least in reference to the Councils; but as to the Mayor, some doubt may exist. The words of the third section are—"*The citizens of the said wards*," *&c.*

MR. BARRY.—It has, for some time, been reported that this gentleman was to be sent to St. Petersburg. We hope this is true. We would be pleased to hear that he was sent as Minister to some foreign country—we care not whether to Russia or to Kamschatcka. Indeed we believe there would be a considerable saving of money, if he were paid twenty thousand dollars a year to induce him to resign his situation as Post Master General. The post office establishment will become insolvent and useless, if he continues longer at its head.—In Russia, he would do little harm, if he did no good, and much money would be saved at home by his absence.

WESTMORELAND ELECTION.—John B. Alexander, Esq., has been elected to supply the vacancy created in our legislature by the appointment of James Findley, Esq., as Secretary of the Commonwealth. The vote was as follows:

Alexander, - - -	1,678
Farrel, - - - -	885
Majority, - - - -	793

The Post Master General has replied to a resolution of the Senate, passed on the 31st ultimo, and states that, between the 28th December, 1832, and the the 6th of January, 1834, the Department had borrowed, or, to use his own low, vulgar, and incorrect English, had "*loaned of*" the

Manhattan Bank, at New York,	$200,000
Of the Western Bank, at Phila.,	50,000
Of the Commonwealth Bank, at Boston,	50,000
Of the Bank of Maryland,	50,000
	$350,000

All which sums are yet unpaid.—He also states that the Post Master General had overdrawn the different deposit Banks $50,000.

TWENTY THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

THE DEPOSIT QUESTION.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.—The House having resumed the consideration of the motion to refer to the Committee of Ways and Means the Reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury for the Removal of the Public Deposits, with Mr. McDuffie's motion for instructing the Committee to report a bill for restoring them to the Bank of the United States—

MR. BINNEY addressed the Chair to the following effect:—The amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. M'Duffie,) proposes to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means "to report a joint resolution, providing that the public revenue, hereafter collected, be deposited in the Bank of the United States, in conformity with the public faith pledged in the charter of the said Bank."—It, therefore, presents directly the question of the sufficiency of the Secretary's reasons for removing the public deposits from the Bank, and for making the future deposits elsewhere; and brings up for the consideration of this House, every thing that can bear upon the great topics of national faith and public safety, that are involved in the issue.

I mean to discuss this great question, sir, as I think it becomes me to discuss it, on my first entrance into this House; as it would become any one to discuss it, having the few relations to extreme party that I have; and being desirous, for the short time that he means to be connected with the station, to do or omit nothing that shall be the occasion of painful reflection hereafter. I mean to discuss it gravely and temperately; not sir, because it is not a fit subject for the most impassioned and vehement appeals to every fear and hope that a patriot can entertain for his country; for I hold, without doubt, that it is so; but because, as the defence of the measure to be examined comes to this House under the name and in the guise of "Reason," I deem it fit to receive it, and to try its pretensions by the standard to which it appeals, and this also, in my judgment, best becomes my own position. I mean to examine the Secretary's paper, as the friends of the measure say it ought to be examined—to take the facts as he states them, unless in the same, or in other papers proceeding from the same authority, there are contradictions, and then I must be allowed the exercise of private judgment upon the evidence—to take the motives as the Secretary alleges them—to add no facts, except such as are notorious or incontestible, and then to ask the impartial judgment of the House upon my answer.

Sir, the effort seems to be almost unnecessary. The great practical answer is already given by the condition of the country. No reasoning in this House can refute it; none is necessary to sustain it. It comes to us, it is hourly coming to us, in the language of truth and bitterness of heart, from almost every quarter of the country; and, if any man is so blind to the realities around him, as to consider all this but as a theatrical exhibition, got up by the Bank, or the friends of the Bank, to terrify and deceive this nation, he will still be blind to them, until the catastrophe of the great drama shall make his faculties as useless for the correction of the evil, as they now seem to be for its apprehension.

Mr. Speaker, the change produced in this country, in the short space of three months, is without example in the history of this or any other Nation. The past summer found the People delighting in the apparent adjustment of some of the most fearful controversies that ever divided them. The Chief Magistrate of the Union had entered upon his office for another term, and was receiving more than the honors of a Roman triumph from the happy and grateful People of the Middle and Northern States, without distinction of party, age, or sex. Nature promised to the husbandman an exuberant crop. Trade was replenishing the coffers of the Nation, and rewarding the merchants' enterprise. The spindle, and the shuttle, and every instrument of mechanic industry, were pursuing their busy labor with profit. Internal improvements were bringing down the remotest West to the shores of the Atlantic, and binding and compacting the dispersed inhabitants of this immense territory, as the inhabitants of a single State. One universal smile beamed from the broad and happy face of this favored country. But, sir, we have had a fearful admonition, that we hold all these treasures in earthen vessels, and a still more fearful one, that misjudging man, either in error or in anger, may, in a moment, dash them to the earth, and break into a thousand fragments the finest creations of industry and intelligence.

Sir, there is one great interest in this nation, that is, and I fear will for some time continue to be, peculiarly subject to derangement, and yet every other interest is intimately and inseparably involved in it: I mean the currency. We have probably three hundred and fifty banks from which this currency is derived. We have at least eighty millions of Bank notes, with a metallic circulation along with it, not greater, perhaps, than as one to seven. We have, it may be, one hundred and thirty millions of Bank notes and Banks deposits, performing, in part, the same office, with a little more than twenty millions of specie in the banks to sustain it. It is a system depending essentially for its safety upon public confidence, and that confidence depending of course upon the regularity of the whole machine, which again depends, upon the control that governs the whole. When compared with the currencies of England and France, in the former of which the metallic circulation is estimated as nearly one half, and in the latter as nine tenths of the whole, it may be seen how much more confidence is required here, and how much greater the liability to shock and to derangement.

Yet by the regulation and control of the National bank, ever since that regulation and control have obtained, the system has worked well, and it has worked well only by means of them. In an instant, sir, almost in the midst of the smiling scene I have described, without any preparation of the country at large, with nothing by way of notice but a menace, which no one but the Bank itself, and she only from the instinct of self preservation, seems to have respected, this most delicate of all the instruments of political economy, has been assaulted, deranged, and dislocated; and the whole scene of enchantment has vanished, as by the command of a wizard. The State Banks are paralyzed—they can do, or they will do, nothing. The Bank of the United States stands upon her own defence. She can do, or she will do, nothing, until she knows the full extent of the storm that is to follow, and measures her ability to meet it. Prices are falling, domestic exchange is falling, Bank notes are falling, Stocks are falling, and, in some instances, have fallen dead. The gravitation of the system is disturbed, and its loss threatened; and it being the work of man, and directed only by his limited wisdom, there is no political La Place, or Bowditch, that can foretel the extent or the mischiefs of the derangement, or in what new contrivance a compensation may be found for the disturbing force.

Sir, whence has come this derangement? It comes from the act of the Secretary *in removing the deposits, and in declaring his doctrine of an unregulated, uncontrolled State Bank paper currency.* It is against all true philosophy to assign more causes than are sufficient to produce the ascertained effect. This cause is sufficient—this, I verily believe, has produced it—and I hope for the patient attention of the House to my humble efforts hereafter, to show that nothing else has produced it.

Sir, the Secretary of the Treasury has, in my poor judgment, committed one error which is wholly inexcusable; it is, in part, the error of the argument that has proceeded from the honorable member from Tennessee. That error lies in supposing that there were but two objects to be considered in coming to his decision upon the deposits—the *Administration* and the *Bank*. The *country* has been forgotten. The Administration was to vindicate its principles. The Bank was to be made to give way to them. The consequences were to be left to those whom they might concern, and they are such as moderate human wisdom might have foreseen, such as are now before us. While the Administration is apparently strong, and the Bank undisturbed, the country lies stunned and stupified by the blow; and it is now for this House to say, whether they will continue the error by forgetting the country here also, or will endeavor to raise her on her feet, and assist her in recovering from the shaft that was aimed at the Bank, but has glanced aside, and fallen on her own bosom.

Mr. Speaker, I cannot better show the extent of the derangement which this act is certain to produce, unless it is corrected, than by a statement of the uses which the Bank of the United States has annually performed, in various ways, to the People of the United States. I take the year 1832, for which the returns are complete, as to the item of exchanges, and the years 1832 and 1833, for some other items of nearly equal moment.

The amount of Domestic Bills of Exchange, *purchased* in all parts of the Union, in 1832, was	$67,516,673
[The half year from Dec. 1832, to June, 1833, was $41,312,982, showing a large increase in that line during the first half of this year.]	
The amount of Domestic Bills, *collected* for others, was	42,096,062
The amount of drafts by Bank United States, and its offices, on each other,	32,796,087
Drafts by Bank United States and its offices, on State Banks,	12,361,337
Notes of Bank United States and its Branches, received and paid out of place, viz: at places where there was no obligation to pay them,	39,449,527
Notes of State Banks, received by Bank U. States and its Branches, where they were not payable,	21,630,557
Transfers of funds for the U. States,	16,100,000
Transfers of Office Balances,	9,767,667
Making a total of Domestic Exchanges,	241,717,910

Add to which the amount of—

Foreign Ex. purchased,	$9,253,538	
do. do. sold,	4,203,204	
		13,456,737

Making the total amount of Exchanges, by means of the Bank of the United States, within the year 1832, Two Hundred and Fifty Five Millions one hundred and seventy four thousand dollars.

The amount of *premiums* on Domestic Exchange, received by the Bank for the same period, was $217,249 56, which is about one eleventh of one per cent. on the aggregate amount of the domestic operations (say $241,717,910) as already stated, being—

The expense of this whole operation to the citizens of the United States who were receving its benefits, by the aid of which their produce and merchandise were in a constant stream of motions meantime, from one extreme of the country to the other. The inseparable manner in which the operations of the Bank of the United States were mixed up and blended with the interests of the country, nothing could show more effectually than this short statement of its operations.

To this extensive sum of exchanges must be added the loans and discounts by the Bank, including domestic bills of exchange, the average amount of all which, in the year 1832, was $66,871,349, and in 1833, $61,746,708.

To these must also be added the circulation of notes of the Bank, which averaged, in 1832, $20,309,342, and in 1833, $18,494,436.

Now, sir, it appears to me that I do no injustice to the Secretary of the Treasury, or to any one who has directed, or authorized, or superintended this act, by saying that it was the *design* of the removal of the deposits to break up this whole machinery; that this was not a casual, unexpected, unintended, result; but that it was done for the purpose of draining the circulation of the Bank of the United States out of the hands of the people into the hands of the bank, for the purpose of compelling her to take in her discounts, to diminish the account of domestic bills of exchange, &c. I do no injustice in saying that such was the design, because, in the letter of the Secretary, if I read it right, the design is avowed. But, whether designed or not, this was the effect, and the necessary effect of the measure, if successful. It was to throw the whole machine out of gear; to compel the bank to wind up; to separate her from the people, and hence, as a necessary consequence, to produce great distress now, and the just apprehension of greater distress hereafter. Can any one, after this view of the subject, ask the reason of the want of employment, the distress, the syncope that has fallen upon this people? Sir, the answer immediately succeeds the question: it leaps up to the eyes of every one. No one can for a moment hesitate as to the answer to the question, what is the cause of it. It lies in that single act, the removal of the deposits. It is not the mere transfer of ten millions of dollars from one place to another that has produced all this confusion and dismay. Not at all. That is a circumstance which might happen, and has happened before now, in the history of this bank, without producing any alarm whatever. No, sir, it is not the removal of the deposits, but the *design* with which that removal was made that has produced the panic. It is the necessary consequences of such a design which are to come in the shape of bad and bitter fruits, which must produce wide spread disaster, unless Congress shall interpose to avert them.

Permit me, sir, before I get to the regular discussion of the reasons adduced by the Secretary of the Treasury for removing the deposits, to occupy a few moments in drawing its attention to some things which, to many gentlemen here, are no doubt familiar matters of detail, but which ought to be known and considered by all who would form a sound judgment on the question before us.

I have said that the removal of the public deposits, if it had been a mere insulated act, a mere transfer of money from one Bank to another, could not be productive of such very injurious consequences as have grown out of it. There are gentlemen in this House, who are themselves familiar with larger operations in finance, which have been productive of no such result. The disastrous effects of the measure arise not from the removal simply considered, but from that removal as taken in connection with the doctrine which has been avowed on the subject, and which I have already adverted to. It appears, from the tables furnished to us with the Secretary's Report, that the Bank, between the 1st August, 1833, and the 1st of January, 1834, reduced the amount of its loans and domestic bills $9,248,888. The question is, what must of necessity be the effect, in times like these, of such a reduction? In ordinary times, I admit it would have no sensible effect at all, as I shall hereafter show. But, in times like the present, very great distress must be produced by the removal of the public deposits, and, connected therewith, the abolition of the practices and usages of the Bank. The Bank of the United States, on the 1st of October, 1833, held of the public deposits of the Government $9,868,435—say 10 millions. The question is, how was this money to be paid? Just as the Secretary of the Treasury should please, whether as to time, manner, or circumstances.—How then was the Bank to pay it? The answer to this question, which has been given with a view to involve the Bank in odium, is this: that she ought to have paid it with the specie in her vaults, without distressing the community by calling upon others to pay their debts to her. This was a doctrine which, Mr. B. said, would not bear examination. The Bank had in her vaults $10,663,441, in specie.

The only effect of paying out this (unless it was merely to be carried across the street and brought back again) must have been pernicious.—The Bank had a circulation of about eighteen millions to sustain: and if, under these circumstances, she had emptied her vaults of specie, it would not be possible to measure the effect upon the community. If it had been nothing more than to create a panic for her, (as it has created elsewhere,) it was not a situation in which it was fair to expect any bank to place herself. A new era had arrived in the history of the Union: a new system was about to be pursued in its fiscal affairs: and was it to be expected of a Bank having such a treasure in its vaults, to part with it rather than to call upon its creditors for a part of what they owed it?—Would any man have respected the Directors of a Bank who would have pursued such a course in the management of its affairs? No, sir. The Bank was bound to reduce its business, by reducing the extent of its loans. It could not do otherwise, unless it meant to destroy itself. What, sir, at the commencement of a storm, was the Bank, as has been required of her, to keep all her sails set, and throw her ballast overboard? She was under the necessity of diminishing her discounts; and she has done it most wisely, most discreetly, and most tenderly. Though, from the mere fact that she has reduced them, I have no doubt that many men, of honest and upright mind, are, from want of further information, honestly prejudiced against her. The Bank had to pay over ten millions of dollars of the public deposits. How was she to pay it? in specie? If not, she must avail herself of her other resources: she must get the amount out of the domestic bills or discounted notes: she must, in other words, make her debtors pay her that amount. There remained no other way.

In stating this part of the subject, so as to make it plain to that portion of the House who are not familiar with banking, said Mr. B., I must here be permitted to make some statements by way of explanation. The argument against the Bank has been, that, whatever amount she thus asked from her debtors was to be set down as so much increase of her resources. Sir, two and two sometimes make four, but not always. The Bank not only has debtors, but holds herself the relation of a debtor for the public deposits in her custody—for the private deposits of individuals—for her notes in circulation—and for any balance she may owe other banks in her account with them. When, therefore, she calls upon her debtors to return a part of the debt they owe her, these debtors have the same right to call upon her to pay what she owes them. Thus, if an individual, who has a note to pay to the Bank, has at the same time a deposit of money in the Bank, the one is made an offset against the other; and, if the one is just equal to the other, the Bank, it is manifest, has no more resources to pay its debt to others, in consequence of having called upon this individual. This principle is universal in banking: that when a bank calls in a part of what is owing to it, a part of what she thus gets is liable to be drawn out in favor of those to whom the Bank is indebted. This will show how far the United States Bank was strengthening itself, and increasing the actual amount of its resources by curtailing its discounts. Some think that she needs strengthening; and I am one of those who believe that she will need, in the end, all the strength she has got. In August and September, 1833, the Bank received, from the diminution of the domestic bills and notes discounted, 4,066,147 dollars. (I take the figures of the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. POLK.) The amount of bills and notes on the 1st of August last was 64,160,349 dollars, and on the 1st January, 60,094,202 dollars, being a difference of 4,066,147 dollars. What was the amount of private deposits on the 1st August? It was 10,152,143 dollars. What was it on the 1st of October? It was 8,008,862 dollars. So that she had paid out of her private deposits 2,143,281 dollars. What the Bank, therefore, had actually extracted out of the commercial community, was only 1,922,866 dollars, out of the whole 4,066,000 dollars in which she reduced her discounts. Sir, such a result is familiar to the history of all banks. As a bank calls upon her debtors to pay, they call upon her in like manner, and she retains only the balance between her receipts and her payments.

This operation had to be continued afterwards, as the deposits increased against the Bank, from August to October, to the amount of $2,268,504. In August, the public deposits were $7,599,931; in October, they were $9,868,435; showing this difference of $2,268,504.

While the Bank was gaining in resources, as I have shown, $1,900,000, she was, therefore, not only paying two million of her private deposits, but her public debt was also increased two millions more. So very insufficient an element is it for ascertaining what is the effect of a Bank upon the community, to take the mere amount of its reduction of discounts. This reduction may be very large, and yet the effect upon the community very small.

But let us carry this analysis a little further.—I have shown the reduction of the discounts of the Bank from 1st of August, 1833, to 1st of January, 1834, to be $9,248,888. The amount of her private deposits on the 1st of August, was $10,152,143, and on the 1st of January, 1834, $4,230,049, so that the Bank, in collecting $9,248,888, had paid out $3,417,277 of private deposits, and her actual ability to pay, derived from this reduction, was only, in fact, $5,831,611. The amount of public deposits actually taken away from her, in the same period, was $5,637,926. So that it turns out that, by all her reductions of discounts, she has only been of increased ability to pay more than the Government have taken by the amount of $193,685.

This process, shows, conclusively, that the reduction of the discounts of a bank does not produce to the bank an equivalent increase of its means.

It was the duty of the Bank not to extend her business, and she obtained, from all reductions, but a little more than enough to meet the amount which the Government took out of her hands.—But this process of removal is to go on, and a further reduction must go on also. Sir, I do not see how the Bank, with all its efforts, is to keep as strong as it must do, without even greater reductions.

No doubt the reduction of the Bank's accommodations to the community, produced distress.—If any gentlemen think that, to pay nine millions of dollars, is nothing, I am not one of them. But it is not the mere curtailing of these discounts which has occasioned the existing state of distress in the community. It is the consequent distrust and alarm; the universal stagnation of trade; the general want of confidence; this has prevented the vacuum, created by the curtailment, from having been filled up, as it otherwise, and in ordinary times, would have been.

But even in such times as we now see, the reduction might have occasioned less distress than has occurred, had the Treasury pursued a different course. The Treasury might have said to the bank, there is no need for you to distress yourself; we know that you must pay this money to order, but we shall not want it till such a time; we have no intention to distress you; we will deal gently in effecting this removal; we will always give you fair notice, so that you need not take more from your creditors, at any particular moment, than the necessities of the Government will require. This the Treasury might have said, and it would materially have mitigated the public distress. But the Treasury did not say that. On the contrary, if any thing would aggravate the mischief to the public, if any thing would raise the embarrassments of the community to the utmost, it was the practice adopted by the Treasury toward the bank. Sir, what was it? Is any gentleman here ignorant of it?

The gentleman from Tennessee read to us a paper, which he called a bank manifesto: I shall, therefore, take that paper to be genuine; and let any gentleman take that paper and read it, and he will learn what was the course pursued by the Treasury. What had been the practice always heretofore prevailing, when no alarm existed in the community? when the Bank was admitted by all to be strong, and in no danger of any embarrassment? The practice was for the Treasury to furnish to the Bank a daily list, specifying every draft issued on that day by the Treasurer, upon the Bank. This list pointed out the amount drawn for, and the place where it was to be paid, but omitted the name, to guard against fraud. A weekly list was also furnished, with the dates, the sums, and the name of the payees. This was intended not only to guard the Bank against fraud, surprize, or malpractice, but to enable it so to arrange with its customers, as to give them the greatest amount of accommodation, being apprized beforehand when the public funds would be wanted. Nothing, surely, could be more natural than to continue a practice like this, when the deposits were ordered to be removed. It could not but be known to every human creature that such a step must cause much uneasiness in the public mind: and the very first precaution which prudence would suggest, against such a state of alarm, would be rather to increase these safeguards of the Bank; certainly not that in the first moment of public alarm, they should be discontinued.

But such was the fact. That they were discontinued, and that the Bank, misled and deceived, had to deal with the Treasury as with an enemy, is one of those events which belong exclusively to this day, and to this transaction. The only mode of accounting for it is to suppose the existence of such a feeling as ought to be far removed from all the official transactions of any Government.

Sir, if I meant to deceive and surprize my enemy, I would approach him in secret; if I meant to fight him fairly, I would approach him openly; but if I wanted to murder and destroy him, I would blindfold him, I would cover his eyes, and let him first learn his fate by feeling my shaft thro' his bosom.

In this case, the old practice was professedly continued; both the daily and the weekly lists were forwarded to the bank as usual: but in both, the Treasury totally omitted to mention drafts to the amount of nearly *three millions of dollars*, payable at unknown times, in unknown places, and to unknown parties; payable without notice; and this with all the probability that false rumors would magnify their supposed amount, without the Bank's having any possible means to prepare for, or avoid the blow. I call the attention of the House to the correspondence exhibited in that document, between the Treasurer of the United States and the Cashier of the Bank. The Treasurer says that the drafts were of *an unusual kind*, that they were payable only *in the event of certain contingencies*—contingencies unknown to this House, unknown to the Bank. Was this a reason why she should not have notice of them? Or, was it very well calculated to quiet the apprehensions of the Bank, that the presentation of these drafts against her was suspended as unknown contingencies? Every man who looks at a transaction like this, must admit that the course of the Treasury, respecting drafts to the amount of three millions of dollars, hovering between New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, was of itself quite enough to produce alarm on the part of the Bank, and to justify all the reductions of its loans, which have followed as a natural consequence.

There is one other fact which I must be permitted to advert to before I close these preliminary considerations. The gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Polk,) seemed very greatly surprized that any difficulty should be apprehended to the country from merely transferring these deposits of the Government from one side of a street to the other; because the community would derive the same amount of accommodation from their presence in the one place as in the other. Now, sir, the "because" did not follow. The fact is not so. The State Banks, unless they meant to break, which is not to be presumed, could not, under the most favorable circumstances, make use of these deposits to fill the chasm. It may be very questionable whether all of them would be in a situation to do it. We do not know what their circumstances are. It may be, that some of them have employed their discounting power in furnishing capital to Western Banks, in Tennessee, or Louisiana; this, if so, would have greatly weakened them. Other circumstances may have occurred, and were likely to occur in the city, especially, which I have the honor, in part, to represent.

When the removal of the public deposits to one of the banks in that city was found not so valuable as it had at first been expected to be, persons who dealt with that bank began to inquire what would be the effect of having their deposits in a bank which had business with a preferred depositor: when they considered that a preferred depositor, in case of failure, might take the whole, and leave the rest to lose the whole, they began to pause. I have no doubt that that bank is strong; but, if the deposits should be diminished, its resources would be in like manner impaired. But the great reason why the State banks can never be so efficient in furthering the accommodation of the trading community, as the Bank of the United States, is, that the circulation of the one extends over the entire Union, and her issues, after having satisfied a thousand claims, return to her own door from the remotest portions of the country. But the circulation of a State bank is at its own door alone; if she issues a particle too much, it instantly returns upon her for something which is better than her bank note. All the distress we witness has been produced by the want of public confidence. There is a general husbanding and hoarding. All that capital, which at other times goes in quest of 1 or of 1 1-2 per cent. a month, now lies idle. In every one of our great cities there is a vast amount of private capital assisting the operations of commerce, not a doit of which goes in the market when there is the least public difficulty or embarrassment. The days of one per cent. are days of desperate men. The effect of the removal of the deposits has been to alarm every capitalist; and strange indeed is the reasoning which lays all this wide spread mischief on the Bank of the United States, and holds that it is all to be visited on her.

One word more, and I have done with these preliminary remarks. The removal of the deposits has been an admonition to the United States that nearly the whole of the existing circulation is to cease, and it would have ceased without this admonition, if the Bank were to cease to be a collector of the revenue. She has supplied this circulation from two sources, 1st, from her peculiar structure, and 2d, from her having the collection of the public revenue. Sir, let the State Banks try it. What can they do? It is said, indeed, that they can combine, and thus, by aiding each other, can effect the transfer of the public balances. Admit this to be so: do gentlemen forget that the public transfers amount but to about 16,000,000, while the whole annual amount of exchanges by means of the Bank of the United States, is, as I have shown, 255,000,000.

But how is the Bank enabled, from her peculiar structure, to supply this circulation? The whole circulation which exists in the United States, is derived from the exchanges between crops and merchandise. It is employed to transport the crop to market, and merchandise to the place of its consumption. Now, a National Bank, which has twenty four branches spread throughout the whole Union, knows, from experience, and her means of observation, where the circulation will fall, and where its amount will rise, and at what time these changes will take place. She knows beforehand where she will be relatively short, and where relatively redundant. When most money will be wanted at the South, she will arrange to have her money chiefly there: and when it will be most needed at the North, she will have a supply in that quarter. Where it will be wanted is to her a matter of indifference; her profit is the same every where. She derives this advantage from the fact that she is the collector of the public revenue.—She knows when the Government will want its money, and how far she may venture to use it.—She is in constant correspondence with the Treasury, and can prepare beforehand to meet its necessities.

But, now, this revenue is to be collected *against* the Bank. She is not to be a *receiving*, but only a *paying* Bank. Her situation has been precisely reversed. Instead of being enabled to look to the wants of the community, and distribute her money where it will be most wanted, she has to regard herself as in the presence of an enemy, and a rival, and she must look first to her own safety. This is to be the operation of the existing state of things, for the future.—The Bank cannot do what gentlemen say she ought to do; she cannot do it, unless you put the Deposites back. She must of necessity look to herself. All the weak are for diffusion. The effect of such a system must inevitably be to produce distress; there will be a stagnation

of money every where, There is not a man concerned in the management of a crop in Louisiana, who will not see that the whole of his operations may be embarrassed by such a state of things, and the consequence will be that he will have nothing to do with the crop at all. And I say that the beneficent aid which the Bank of the United States will thus be compelled to withhold from the accommodation of the community, the State Banks *cannot* supply. They cannot do it. They may have contracted to do it, but they cannot. Unless, indeed, they make themselves, by combination, into one great Bank of the United States, against their charters; we shall then have a Bank with all the powers of the Parent Bank, but without any of its restrictions. If they try to do more, they will find, and in less than three months will show to all the world, that it has been attempted in rashness and folly. To provide a remedy for difficulties of this description and magnitude, what does the gentleman from Tennessee propose? Why, sir, an inquiry into the *printing accounts* of the Bank. And it was in regard to these trifling matters that the gentleman from Tennessee had called for a sifting inquiry. In regard to these minor matters he wanted a sifting inquiry. It appeared to be his great object to ascertain whether the Bank had paid 9000 dollars to the printing account. And another great object was to ascertain whether the National Intelligencer was the properiy of Gales & Seaton, or the Bank. He was astonished when he saw men, who had the whole weight of the country on their shoulders, descending to these trifling and irrelevent inquiries. He would ask, in the name of Heaven, if the gentleman should discover that 9000 dollars had been expended on the printing account of the Bank, or that the National Intelligencer was not the property of Gales and Seaton, that the Bank had even done wrong in reference to its printing accounts, would that discovery justify, or could it effect, a separation between the Government and the United States Bank? Was it possible that any gentleman on this floor could apply himself to running after these dribbling accounts with printers, and the National Intelligencer, and suffer himself, in the order of this pursuit, to forget his country? The time had now come when gentlemen ought to direct their attention to objects of a higher character.

Mr. B. said, he hoped, therefore, that the House would inquire into nothing but the true question —the evil which now threatened the country, and the proper remedy to be applied—an inquiry of this character was deserving of all attention; and to such he would cheerfully contribute his efforts. In that inquiry he was willing to put the Bank entirely out of the question. Whether the Bank should fall by the result or not, would, in his opinion, be as nothing.—He would only suffer his eye to rest on his country, and not permit any minor objects to distract his, attention. He requested pardon of the House for having extended his preliminary remarks to such a length, and he feared that he should still have to trespass further on the time of the House, while he made an application of some of the remarks which had already fallen from him.

The question was, whether the reasons assigned by the Secretary of the Treasury were such as ought to satisfy Congress and the country; and if not, or perhaps, whether or not, what was the remedy which could be applied to relieve the oppressed condition of the country? These reasons were remarkable in a particular which had not escaped his observation.—They consisted of three or four distinct propositions, in the course of which he spread a broad basis for his argument, but had not argued at all the foundation of his authority.

The Secretary had asserted, whether right or wrong, that the simple removal of the deposites had put the Bank out of Court, justified the Government in any further violation of faith towards the institution, and dissolved the contract between them. The next position which he took was, that Congress were in a condition of entire impotence and imbecility; that they had bound themselves, hand and foot, by the Charter of the Bank, and while they had given to the Secretary of the Treasury full and unquestionable authority to act, had reserved no power whatever to themselves. Thereafter, if Congress should find it necessary, for the existence of the country, and the safety of the People, to remove back the deposites to the Bank of the United States, they had no power to do so. Another of his propositions was, that it was not the safety of the Bank, or the security of the public money, which was so much to be considered, as any degree of convenience, or any tendency to the public convenience, and that reference to these objects established the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and imposed on him the duty of removing the deposites. Right or wrong, therefore, whether the reasons of the Secretary should be assented to, or denied, Congress, according to this view, had no power to interfere.

In regard to the reasons which the Secretary had brought forward to establish his authority for the removal of the deposites, he, Mr. B., was at a loss to discern any. He had looked through the report for the purpose of obtaining light on this subject from the mind of the Secretary; and he had also listened to the train of argument pursued by the gentleman who had preceded him, to see how the dogma which formed the foundation on which the Secretary had fixed himself, should be followed out. He had read and listened, to ascertain in what manner the act of the Secretary could be supported by law. But there had been no one to take up the dogmas, and nothing was left for him but to take it up negatively, and to deny that there was any law to sustain the act. This was a point to which he would especially call the attention of the House, as involving principles of the highest importance, principles which, if the House should affirm, there would be left but a single department in the Government. If they should be affirmed, it would be an affirmation that all power over the Treasury had gone from the House. He could not induce himself to believe that the House would affirm this.

The first proposition in order was that with which the Secretary had commenced his reasons.

It has been settled by repeated adjudications, that a charter granted by a state to a corporation like that of the Bank of the United States, is a contract between the Sovereignty which grants it and the Stockholders. The same principle must apply to the charter granted by the United States; and consequently the act incorporating the Bank to be regarded as a contract between the United States of the one part, and the stockholders of the other, and by the plain terms of the contract, as contained in the section above quoted, the stockholders have agreed that the power reserved to the Secretary over the deposites shall not be restricted to any particular contingencies, but be absolute and unconditional, as far as their interests are involved in the removal. The order, therefore, of the Secretary of the Treasury, directing the public money to be deposited elsewhere can in no event be regarded as a violation of the contract with the stockholders, nor impair any right secured to them by the charter."

He requested the House to bear in mind that this document came from a gentleman of high standing as a lawyer, educated for the bar, and fully conversant with the meaning in law of every word which he used. The language he adopted ran "by the plain terms of the contract," &c. and not by implication merely. He began his statement of his reasons with the assertion that his power was absolute and unconditional. If the Secretary had shown by implication that the charter gave him the power, or that it was in the spirit, or meaning, or intention of the instrument, that it should be conferred upon him, he (Mr. B.) should have known where to meet him. But he had begun with the assertion that, "by the plain terms of the contract," it had been given to him. Further on, it would be seen, that he had given the terms which had conferred on him this unconditional power, and under which he claimed the right to exercise that power in any event, right or wrong, honestly or dishonestly—and, in using these terms, he disclaimed any allusion which could personally offend, as he had a great respect for the Secretary of the Treasury; but he only desired to push the argument as far as the Secretary seemed disposed to push it. Such, however, could scarcely have been the meaning of the Secretary. It must have looked to some qualification, but even if such was the design, he (Mr. B.) would show that the conclusion was as erroneous as if it had been more extensively carried out.

The Secretary had admitted that there was a contract, by which the public deposits were to be placed in the Bank, an advantage which was to be paid for by money and by service. The Bank was bound to perform some services for the use of the deposits, in money, or in rendering facilities to the government in the transportation of the public funds. The Secretary affirmed that he had the power, absolute and unconditional, by the grant of the stockholders, or company of proprietors.—Where was this shown? The charter contained what was mutually agreed on, by the parties, to be done; and that contract required that, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury should remove the Deposits from the United States Bank, he should communicate to Congress, at its next session, the reasons for the act. Would it be argued that these reasons did not concern the bank?—Would it be asserted that they concerned Congress alone?—He denied that proposition altogether, and contended that, if the principle concerned the Bank, the incident consequently concerned the Bank also; and he confessed himself at a loss to understand how gentlemen could separate the one from the other. The legal doctrine, on this point, was the common sense doctrine. He then went on to show, that the Bank had to do with the sufficiency of the reasons assigned by the Secretary.

The charter required that these reasons should be given, not as the definitive action of the Secretary; but that they should be sent to Congress, in order that, if they were deemed insufficient, Congress might order the deposits to be put back.—Congress had all power to do this, whether the reasons of the Secretary were good or bad. But with the bank it was otherwise, whatever the reasons of the Secretary; after the deposits were removed, they were lost to the institution. The doctrine that the Secretary should communicate his reasons to satisfy Congress, was not his (Mr. B's.) doctrine, but was the doctrine of the Treasury, a doctrine which was formerly in higher reputation than at this moment. He here read an extract from Mr. Crawford's letter, to show that the charge made against him was not for removing the deposits, but for failing to communicate to Congress his reasons for the act. When called on to answer, Secretary Crawford admitted that he had removed the deposits, but had not communicated the reasons to Congress. The bank was interested in the knowledge of the reasons.

He confessed that he had not expected one thing; he had not expected that the learned gentleman who preceded him, would have disposed of the reasons in the summary way in which he had dismissed them. But gentlemen had assigned that one of the reasons for the requisition on the Secretary to communicate to Congress, was, that it might be known where the money was. He, Mr. B. submitted, that a reason to show where the money was deposited, could not be a reason for the removal of the deposits. The Secretary was not bound to state where the moneys were deposited That was not in the charter. He was not required to give reasons for placing them any where, but he was to assign reasons for issuing his order that they should not be deposited in the Bank of the United States. The law in the case did not require him to give any other information, on the principle that no man is bound to give evidence against himself.

The absolute and unconditional power claimed by the secretary did not belong to him. Congress would not, could not, confide any such extent of power to him. It was a power not known to the Constitution, and one which could not be confided to any one, without danger to the liberties of ourselves and our posterity. Such power belonged to nothing within the scope of our institutions. This, then, was a principle which the House could not be prepared to sustain. But if, after paying up the deposites in its hands, after giving to the people a bonus of a million and a half for the privileges given to it, after performing all the services required at its hands; if, after all that, the Secretary had removed the deposites without sufficient reasons to justify the act, he might indeed present to the world a long and technical argument to sustain him in his course, but common usage, common sense, and common justice, would bring the question back to the true ground on which it must ultimately be placed by public opinion.

Such was the view which the House itself must take. Were the reasons assigned by the Secretary sufficient to justify the act? And what were those reasons? It would not do, in answer to this question, to set forth the mere caprice of the Secretary. The reasons must be for Congress to judge of, and if they were not fouud to be sufficient, the House could not pass upon the act; would not suffer its proceedings to be stained with the principle that mere caprice had been allowed to be of sufficient influence to turn away the Bank from the enjoyment of its purchsedy rights.

The second general proposition to which he intended to call the attention of the House, was that the House had no power to act in this case. That proposition covered a larger ground, and was of much more importance than the one which he had just noticed. He felt that he had not strength to do justice, at present, to this part of his subject. The effort which it required to with effect in that spacious Hall, was so much greater than that which was necesary in the rooms in which he had been accustomed to speak, that he felt his strength scarcely equal to the task. Nevertheless, if it was the pleasure of the House that he should proceed now, instead of adjourning, he was willing to exert himself to the utmost.

Here Mr. B. yielded the floor; and, on motion of Mr. Mercer, the House adjourned.

DIED,

This morning, at his residence in Liberty street, Dr. J. B. COCHRAN, of the firm of Cochran & Miller, Druggists.—The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to morrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

Jan. 13, 1834.

HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL for 1834—with 21 beautifully finished Engravings.

The Literary Souvenir, for 1834, with 10 Engravings, edited by Alaric Watts. This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co., Market st.

N. B. A few copies of the above are only received, and those wanting a copy had better apply soon. Dec. 30, 1833.

SOIREE MUSICALE.

THE MESSRS. HERRMANN & Co. have the honor to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that they will give a Soiree Musicale, on this evening, January 13th, 1834, at the Concert Hall.

PARTICULARS—PART I.

The Chapel, Grand Quartett; four voices, by Messrs. J. Wex Herrmann, Mair, Muhlauer, and J. Lidel Herrmann, *Kreutzer.*

Duo—from the Opera Cinderella—by Messrs. Muhlauer and J. L. Herrmann, *Rossini.*

Serenade—four voices, *L. Call.*

Solo on the Violincello—by Mr. J. L. Herrmann, *W. Schindlocker.*

Trio Comic—the Schoolmaster—by Messrs. Muhlauer, Mair, and J. L. Herrmann, *J. Haydn.*

La Mia Dora Bella—Trio Comic, from the Opera Cosi Fan Tutte, *Mozart.*

PART II.

Prayer—four voices, *Beethoven.*
German Song—M. Muhlauer, *Whitefield.*
Sleep on—four voices, *Eisenhofer.*
Solo on the Violincello, *Merk.*
National Air—four voices, *Blum.*
Laughing Trio—by Messrs. Mair, Muhlauer, and J. L. Herrmann, *Martini.*

Tickets 75 cents each—Children half price, to be had at Mr. C. L. Volz's Store, at the Pittsburg Hotel, and at Concert Hall.

☞ Door open at half past 6 o'clock—the Soiree will begin at 7 o'clock, precisely.

Jan. 13, 1834.

BROWN & BAILY'S

CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE

IS now open for Exhibition at the new building, in Fifth street, near the Mansion House. In the collection will be found a great variety of

LIVING ANIMALS.

The building is warmed by stoves, and seats are erected for the comfortable accommodation of spectators.

Hours of Exhibition, from 2 to 5, P. M., and 6½ to 9 in the evening.

☞ Admittance, 25 cents. Tickets can be procured at the Exchange, Pittsburgh, and Ohio and Kentucky Hotels, and at the Mansion House. Season Tickets for sale—apply at the door.

December 24, 1833—d3m.

EXCHANGE.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

ALBANY, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Norfolk. Va., Nashville, Philadelphia, Richmond, Va., Savannah, Geo.; St. Louis, Mo., Charleston, S. C, Louisville, Mobile, New York, Portsmouth, N, H,, Portland, Me., Providence, R. I., Washington, D. C., Wheeling, Va.

Constantly for sale by

COOK & CASSAT,

Jan. 8, 1833. Wood Street.

TO LET,

AND Possession given immediately, or on the first of April, a New Two Story Brick Dwelling House, on one of the lower lots, in Allegheny town, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Ohio river, containing 8 good rooms and garret, with Kitchen, and Eating Room, in the Cellar; along with which is one acre of Land, for garden and pleasure ground, on which is planted some good fruit trees and shrubbery.

Should Stabling be wanted, I will put up a Stable and what Out Houses may be wanted, by the first of April. Apply at this Office, or to

ANDREW KIRKWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 2, 1834.—d1wwt1A.

EXCHANGE.

MERCHANTS and others wishing to effect exchanges of uncurrent bank notes, &c., will find it to their advantage to call on

COOK & CASSAT,

Jan. 8. Wood Street.

---

16 CASKS Western Reserve Cheese—Just Received and for sale.—Also, on hand a few Casks very Superior Cheese.

ISAIAH DICKEY.

January 2, 1834.

FOR RENT.

TWO Two Story Brick Houses, in Fourth street, near Chancery Lane, convenient for private families.

One Two Story Brick House and ground, on Smithfield street, at the corner of Second street.

Also, a Room, in the Second Story of the Museum, lately occupied by the Philological Society. Enquire of

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd.

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1834.

AMERICAN ALMANAC, for 1834.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC, and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1834.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, between 2d and 3d streets.

December 3, 1833.

---

14 Quarter Casks SWEET MALAGA WINE, warranted pure, for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Front and Water streets.

Nov. 15, 1833.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND ON GRANT'S HILL,

HAVING a front of 147 feet 3 inches, or thereabouts, on Coal Lane, and of 195 feet on High street, on which are 2 frame houses, 2 stories in height. The property will be sold entire, or in separate lots, to suit purchasers. Apply to

B. DARLINGTON,
Market, between 3d & 4th sts.

Dec. 17, 1833--tf

ANNUALS FOR **1834.**—The Pearl; or Affection's Gift—a Christmas and New Year Present: with eight splendid Engravings.

The Offering—a Christmas and New Year's Present: with 11 Splendid Engravings.

The Geographical Annual (for 1834) with 100 Maps and Tables.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

No. 44, Market street, between 2d & 3d streets.

Nov. 23, 1833.—tf

WAREHOUSE TO LET!

TO LET, from the first of April next, that Warehouse, now occupied by A. Laughlin & Co. 194 Liberty street. For terms, apply to the Subscriber.

ALEX. LAUGHLIN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 27, 1833.—tf

D. B. SHREIVES, Ag't

(Successor of the late Dr. B. Best,)

CUPPER, LEECHER, BLEEDER, &c.—Office under the Advocate Office, 4th street, Pittsburgh. Dec. 23, 1833.--tf

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WILLIAM B. CONWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Diamond, next door to the Office of 'The Pittsburgh Gazette.'

December 3, 1833.

COPARTNERSHIP.

GEORGE A. COOK, having this day taken R. S. CASSAT into copartnership, the business will in future be carried on under the firm of

COOK & CASSAT,

Who will continue to transact the Exchange Business as usual.

Wood street, January 1, 1834. [Jan. 6]

BRUCE & BRYAN.

BUY and sell second hand clothing—Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and scoured—shoe and boot blacking, continued—corner of Front and Wood streets.

December 9, 1833.

LAW NOTICE.

W. W. FETTERMAN

AND

WILSON McCANDLESS

HAVE associated themselves as partners in the practice of the Law.

☞ Their Office is on Water Street, 2d door above Evans' Steam Mill.

Dec. 23, 1833.

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11 HHDS. Prime N. O. SUGAR;
A few barrels 1833 MACKEREL.

Just received and for sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Nov. 21, 1833.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers,

Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

march 14.—tf.

CITY DISPENSARY

Physicians' Prescription, and

FAMILY MEDICINE STORE,

S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market street,

PITTSBURGH.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that the above establishment is now in complete operation.

Physicians' Prescriptions and Family Medicines will be carefully prepared, and put up with accuracy and despatch, at all hours, day and night.

The subscribers flatter themselves, from their knowledge in the Prescription and Apothecary Business, that they will be enabled to render general satisfaction. Their medicines have been selected with great care, and will at all times be subject to the inspection of the Physicians of the city.

J. B. COCHRAN,
THOMAS MILLER,

Acting Partner of the late firm of Thompson & Miller.

N. B.—The Dispensary will be accessible on Sundays. March 15—tf

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SOLUBLE INK POWDER, AND IMPROVED WRITING INK.

PREPARED by Peter & Shinn, and sold wholesale and retail, at their Drug ware house, No. 52, Wood st.

Oct. 23, 1833---tf.

W. W. FETTERMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS removed his office to his dwelling house, in Water street—2d door above the Steam Mill. August 24, 1833.

---

100 Barrels best quality S. F. FLOUR. Just received and for sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
No. 38 Water street.

Nov. 29, 1833.

GEORGE SELDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

OFFICE--Diamond, between Geo. Albree's Shoe Store, and the office of Alderman Enos

Oct ober 29---3m

HOUSE FOR RENT.

I OFFER FOR RENT, the Three Story Brick House, No. 136 Liberty street, adjoining the 'Pittsburgh Brewery.' The terms will be moderate. A. W. FOSTER.

October 9—dtf

COMIC SKETCH BOOK.

A FEW Copies more of Finn's Comic Sketch Book. Just received by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

Dec. 24. 44 Market street.

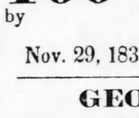
NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of WILLIAM DIEHL, late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, without delay—and all persons having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CHRISTOPHER MAGEE,
WILLIAM HAYS,

September 30, 1833. *Executors.*

TO RENT,



A commodious House & Garden,

WITH or without from 5 to 10 acres of good pasture, as may suit the renter—pleasantly situated in the north west corner of the borough of Allegheny. Also, one or two other tenements, with some land attached to each. For particulars, apply to John O'Hern, on the premises, or to the subscriber, at the Franklin Head Book Store, No. 48, Wood st. Pittsburgh. M. P. O'HERN.

Oct. 4—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP,

THE Subscribers, having purchased the interest of FRANCIS PRATT, in the Pittsburgh Penn Foundry, and Steam Engine Factory, the Partnership of M'Clurg, Pratt & Wade, is dissolved. Persons having claims against the firm, are desired to present them; and those indebted, will please settle with the subscribers only, as they alone are authorized to settle the business of the Partnership.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
W. WADE.

November 28, 1833.

☞ The business is continued by the subscribers, under the title of M'CLURG. WADE & Co. ALEX. M'CLURG,
W. WADE.

JUVENILE NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

ENTERTAINING Anecdotes of Washington; exhibiting his Patriotism and Courage, Benevolence and Piety; with other excellent Traits of Character, with plates.

Scenes of American Wealth and Industry, in Produce, Manufactures, Trade, the Fisheries, &c. &c. for the instruction and amusement of Children and Youth.

Stories of Poland, by Robert Carver.

The Child's Picture Book of Indians—containing views of their costumes, ornaments, weapons, sports, habitations, war dances, &c., to which is added a Collection of Indian Anecdotes, Original and Selected: by a Citizen of New England.

China in Miniature; containing illustrations of the Manners, Customs, Character, and Costume of the People of that Empire, with sixteen colored Engravings.

This day received and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., No. 44 Market street.

Dec. 31, 1833.

TO BE LET,

A Commodious Three Story Brick House, in Smithfield street, adjoining the Unitarian church. Possession can be had immediately, by application to BENJ. BAKEWELL.

Dec. 31, 1833—3w

TO THE CITIZENS OF PITTSBURGH:

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

THE choice of this officer is now in your own hands—I am a candidate for that office, and respectfully solicit your support at the ensuing election.

MATTHEW B. LOWRIE.

December 27.

---

25 Kegs No. 1, 2, & 3, SHOT;
24 Half Barrels, No. 2 MACKEREL;
1000 lbs. Spanish Soal LEATHER;
10 bales BUFFALOE ROBES.

For sale by

JAMES IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Dec. 27, 1833.

LAW NOTICE.

J. S. PEYTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS made an arrangement with Walter Forward, Esq, and is authorized to inform the public that, in all professional business, he will be aided by the counsel and advice of Mr. Forward, except when Mr. Forward has been retained on the opposite side.

Office, south side of the Diamond, two doors west of Market street.

Dec. 28, 1833.

---

25 BALES HEMP, (first quality;)
163 Kegs Manufactured Ky. Tobacco;
400 Boxes Common Segars, (good quality;)
150 Boxes Melee Segars, (good quality.)

For sale by

JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.,
No. 38, Water street.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MOSES CULLEN, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are required to make payment to the subscribers without delay—and those having claims against said estate, will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

C. DARRAGH,
JOHN CHESS,

November 30---tf *Executors.*

TO RENT,

THE House at the corner of Irwin's alley and Penn street, lately occupied by the subscriber. The house is large and commodious, having two large parlors, kitchen, bed chambers, &c. &c., and is in good repair. It is well calculated for a genteel Boarding House. Possession can be given immediately.

JOHN HERRON.

September 17---dtf

OHIO LANDS.

THE subscriber will exchange the following tracts of land, in Ohio, for property in this city, or its vicinity, on fair terms:

2,200 acres, 12 miles north of Bellefontaine, the county seat of Logan county. This tract is of the best quality, well watered, with fine springs, and the Mad river and Lake Erie Rail Road, the stock of which is subscribed, and the work to be commenced immediately, passes through it.

1,200 acres, about five miles from the above tract.

702 acres, Fayette county, two miles from Leesburg.

The two last tracts are also of of excellent quality, and supplied with springs.---The titles to these lands are good, having been patented by the United States, and the taxes are paid to the present time.

ADAM HAYS.

Dec. 16, 1833.---tf

A FLUTE FOR SALE.

A FLUTE, with extra silver Keys and Slides, and of a superior tone and manufacture—for sale low by JOHN I. KAY & Co.

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have just received, and are now opening at No. 97, Market, between Fifth and Liberty streets, a large and elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, Irish Linens, Hosiery, &c., which they are prepared to sell, Wholesale or Retail, at a very small advance on eastern prices.

Country Merchants, and others, are especially invited to call and examine their stock of Cloths, which, being selected with a careful attention to the prevailing *modes*—and, from its extent and variety, embracing every color, quality, and fashion, cannot fail to meet the wants of all those who may favor them with a call.

REYNOLDS & WILLIAMS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 29, 1833—tf

---

100 BBLS. Rectified Whiskey;
32 bbls. American Brandy.

Just received, and for sale at No. 38, Water street. JOHN D. DAVIS & CO.

November 29, 1833.

JOHN CHISLETT,

ARCHITECT,

Penn street, corner of Garrison Alley,

PITTSBURGH

WILL furnish designs for public and private buildings, and attend to any business in the line of his profession, on the shortest notice.

J. C. has in his employ skilful workmen in the Marble business, and can supply every variety of Marble Chimney Pieces, Monuments, Tombs, &c., and Marble Ornamental Work of every description.

N. B.—A well assorted collection of designs, of the most approved modern taste, for Chimney Pieces, Monuments, &c., kept for inspection and choice. November 11, 1833---tf

NEW BRIGHTON SCHOOLS,

30 MILES BELOW PITTSBURGH.

THIS Establishment consists of three separate Departments, viz:—
A Boarding School, for Young Ladies;
A Boarding School, for Young Gentlemen, &
A Juvenile School, for both sexes.

All the Branches usually pursued, in the most respectable *Female Seminaries and Colleges of the United States*, are here successfully taught by

M. T. C. Gould, Principal;

Rev. Alexander McJunkin, Teacher of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Rudolph Zickwolf, late Graduate of the University of Frankfort, Teacher of German, French, Italian, Music, &c. &c.

Miss Saywood, of Boston, (late of Philadelphia,) Teacher of all the English Branches, &c.

Miss Worcester, from the same places, Teacher of the Juvenile School, &c., &c.

Miss A. E. Gould, Teacher of Music, Painting, Drawing, Gilding, Bronzing, and other Ornamental Branches, &c.

N. B. For further particulars, see bills, or call on Messrs. Johnston & Stockton, agents.

MARCUS T. C. GOULD.

December 30th, 1833.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—Richelieu; a Tale of France: a new edition, in 2 vols.

The Waverly Anecdotes; illustrative of the incidents, character, and scenery described in the Novels and Romances of Sir Walter Scott, Bart. in two vols.

Flora's interpreter; or the American Book of Flowers and sentiments; by Mrs. S. J. Hall, editor of the 'Ladies' Magazine,' & author of 'Northwood,' 'Sketches of American Character,' &c.

Observations on the Deranged Manifestations of the Mind, or Insanity: by J. G. Spurzheim, M. D. Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London and of the Universities of Vienna and Paris, with an Appendix, by A. Brigham, M. D.

A View of the Elementary Principles of Education—Founded on the Study of the Nature of Man. By J. G. Spurzheim, M. D., of the Universities of Vienna and Paris, &c. &c. Third American Edition.

Outlines of Phrenology; by G. Spurzheim, M. D.; being also a Manual of Reference for the Marked Bust.

Remarks on the Influence of Mental Cultivation and Mental Excitement upon Health. By Amasiah Brigham, M. D.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44, Market street, between 2d and 3d streets.

January 6, 1834—1mo.

FOR MOBILE.

THE STEAM BOAT PROTECTOR, John Haggerty, Master, will depart for the above port, on the 20th instant.

☞For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain, on board, or to

WILLIAM SRODES.

January 3, 1834.

THE Jinuine Edishun of Major Jack Downings Letters, &c.—The Life and Writings of Major Jack Downing, of Downingsville, away down east, in the State of Maine, written by himself, 2d Boston edition, Illustrated, and embellished with 12 truly splendid Engravings; including a faithful likeness of the Major himself. A few copies just received and for sale by

D. M. HOGAN,

Jan. 2, 1834. 73 Wood Street.

TO LET.

THAT Spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Water street and Chancery Lane, formerly occupied by James Adams, Jr.

Possession can be given immediately. ☞For terms, apply to the subscribers, or to Mr. F. R. Smith, on the premises.

MICHAEL TIERNAN,
WILLIAM EBBS,
S. P. DARLINGTON,
Assignees of J. Adams, Jr.

Oct. 15, 1833.—tf

MADEIRA, Sherry, Teneriffe,
Old L. P. Madeira WINES;
Pale and Brown Sherry;
L. P. Teneriffe—equal to some of the Wines of Madeira.

The above Wines are in the best possible condition for immediate use—on drought; and Wines of the same description, pure, rich, and mellow, in Bottle; with an extensive Stock of Port, Lisbon, and other Wines, all of which may be had, either by Retail or Wholesale.

ALEX. BAILIE,
Corner of Market and Third streets.

August 16, 1833.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES.

THESE scales are constructed upon an improved principle; are fitted up with great care by the manufacturers, and warranted to weigh with accuracy from half a pound to 12,000. Being placed in, and forming part of, the floor, the process of weighing is performed with ease and facility, while the space they occupy may be improved as a passage way or for other purposes.

The construction of these scales is such that they are little liable to derangement of wear, and their perfect operation will be guaranteed for any reasonable length of time.

The usual objection, that a new method of weighing cannot be safely entrusted to unskilful hands, is obviated by the use of the improved Balance, concerning which are the following remarks in the Journal of the Franklin Institute, of the state of Pennsylvania, for the promotion of the Mechanic Arts, for June, 1833. (Edited by Thos. P. Jones, M. D., late Superintendent of the Patent Office, at Washington, Professor of Mechanics in the Franklin Institute, &c.

"The Messrs. Fairbanks, some time since, obtained a patent for a Platform Weighing Machine, and this mode of adjuating and graduating the Beam of the Balance, and the weights, was devised by them with a view to its employment with the before mentioned machine. We have had an opportunity of examining one of their balances, and have been much pleased with it: this examination, however, was not necessary to the conviction that it possesses a just claim to the character of a real improvement, the whole arrangement being so simple as to enable any person to perceive that it is well adapted to the purpose contemplated, that of facilitating the business of weighing, and more especially of heavy articles."

The subscriber, as Agent, will receive orders for the above Scales, which will be made in this city to order. They can be seen at his Warehouse, No. 84, Front street.

Nov. 8, 1833. MOSES ATWOOD.

CHEAP FAMILY BIBLES.

100 QUARTO FAMILY BIBLES;
300 Pocket do.;
500 Testaments;
500 Bunyan's Works;
500 Afflicted Man's Companion;
500 Hervey's Meditations.

For sale at COOK & SCHOYER'S,
Late Sylvester's, corner of Wood and Third sts.

October 8, 1833.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, Ky.

Refer to M'Kee, Clarke & Co. }
Jas. Adams, Jr. & Co. } Pittsburgh.
Hamilton Stewart, }

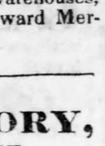
STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required

may 14, 1830.—tf.

SATIN BEAVER HAT MANUFACTORY,

NO. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

WILSON & SMITH, from N. York,



RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns, that they have commenced the manufacture of the above beautiful and elegant article, so much admired and worn throughout Europe, and the principal cities in the United States.

W. & S. beg leave to observe, that, after various experiments, they have at last succeeded in bringing this Hat to the highest state of perfection, and they can assert, with confidence, that in point of color, lightness, elasticity, durability, and general beauty of appearance, they cannot be surpassed by the most expensive Hat that is made. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, and judge for themselves.

Wholesale Dealers supplied at the same prices as in the New York markets.

April 23—1y

ABSCONDED from the Clinton Paper Mill, Steubenville, ABRAHAM WILLARD, an indented apprentice to Henry Holdship & Son.

All persons are cautioned against employing, harboring, or trusting him, as we will pay no debts of his contracting.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

June 21, 1833.

OFFICE

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF GOLD, SILVER, AND NOTES.

WANTED, AT HIGH PREMIUMS,

American Gold,	Guineas,
Sovereigns,	Ducats,
Doubloons,	Napoleons,
Guilders,	Ten Thalers,
Louisd'ors,	Johannes.

Every description of Bank Note Paper discounted at the lowest rates:

Drafts and Notes of hand collected:

Interest allowed on Special Deposits:

Certificates issued payable in 30, 60, or 70 days after date, with interest.

COOK & CASSAT,
Jan. 8. Exchange Brokers.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830 tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

Alexander Bailie's Wine Store,

CORNER OF THIRD AND MARKET STREETS,

WHERE he has on hand, and for sale, the following Superior Wines:

Chateaux Margaux,
do. Lafitte,
do. Leoville,
do. Latour,
Markebroner, 1807,
Johannesberger, 1811,
St. Julien Medoc,
Haut Sauterne.

ALSO—Every description of Wines kept constantly on hand. Apply as above.

June 18, 1833—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.

April 15—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

TO BOTTLERS.

PORTER, Pint Porter, and Claret Bottles—received on consignment, and for sale, by the gross at No. 81, Wood street, or dozen, by

THOMPSON & SCOTT.

☞N. B.—A lot of second hand Oil and Alcohol Barrels, for sale very low.

May 14, 1833.

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn, It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

Utica, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentam. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine.. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26 tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

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25 HHDS. N. O. Sugar;
30 bbls. Molasses;
75 Bales Tennessee & Alabama Cotton;
200 bbls. Loaf Sugar;
40 do. Tar;
12 bbls. Sweet Malaga Wine;
1200 Tennessee Blooms;

In store, and for sale, by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

Dec. 25.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm o LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck. and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, may 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Thompson & Miller, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement.

ROBERT THOMPSON,
THOMAS MILLER.

Jan. 1st, 1833.

The business will be continued, in future, by Robert Thompson & John Scott, Jr., under the firm of

THOMPSON & SCOTT,

At the old stand, No. 81 Wood, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, where will be constantly kept a general and choice assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

☞The subscriber, on retiring from the above firm of Thompson & Miller, takes pleasure in recommending his successors, Thompson & Scott, to the patronage o the old customers, and the public generally.

THOMAS MILLER.

Feb. 19, 1833.—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.

Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, }
December 9, 1831. } tf

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831

Ackermann's Forget Me Not, for 1834.

ACKERMANN'S Forget Me Not, a Christmas, New Year, and Birth Day Present, for 1834, with 11 Splendid Engravings—edited by Frederick Shoberl, (a very few copies only received.)

Portrait Album of Illustrious and Eminent Personages of the nineteenth century, with Memoirs. By William Jerden, Esq., F. S. A. M. R. S. S. M. R. A. S., &c. Dedicated, by permission, to the King. This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & Co.,

No. 44 Market street, between 2d and 3d streets.

November 11—tf

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership formerly existing between the Subscribers, under the name and firm of S. C. BEVER & CO., was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 5th instant.

All persons who are indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to C. Bever, who is duly authorized to receive and receipt for the same; and all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to present the same to S. C. Bever.

S. C. BEVER,
WILLIAM EBERHART.

☞The business will, hereafter, be carried on by the Subscribers, under the firm of BEVER & WOLTZ. who solicit a share of the public patronage and custom.

S. C. BEVER,
G. B. WOLTZ,

Brownsville, July 12, 1833.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

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ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXER.

ONE of the most agreeable and efficacious Medicines ever discovered for the permanent cure of those chronic states of derangement of the stomach, constituting that miserable disease called Dyspepsia.

The basis of this Elixer s vegetables, and perfectly innocent in its operation; it destroys that sour state of the stomach, the instant it is taken, and stops the morbid secretion, by giving strength to the muscular fibre of that important organ, by which means the peristaltic motion of the intestines is increased, and the costiveness obviated; a new action is given to the system, which puts an end to a train of distressing nervous sensations.

Another form of the disease in which the Elixer is admirably calculated to relieve, is the decline of fever, where the stomach will not bear the ordinary strengthening medicines indicated in such cases, it has the surprising effect of giving vigor, and restoring the natural secretions of the body, without increasing the febrile state. Not the least danger is to be apprehended from exposure to cold, while under the use of this medicine, nor will it interrupt necessary employment of the patient a single hour.

☞A number of cases of cures performed by the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixer in the vicinity of Pittsburgh can be given.

For sale by H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co., No. 42 Market street. August 24, 1832.—tf

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E. HALE, SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, No. 71 in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.

March 10, 1832.—tf

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF LIVERWORT,

A SAFE and Valuable Medicine for Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, and Liver Complaints.

Most of the medicines made use of for the above diseases are of a stimulating nature, composed generally of Resins and Balsams, in alcoholic solutions, which, although sometimes givingt emporary relief, in almost every instance where they are freely used, aggravate the disease, and reduce the strength of the patient.

This article possesses superior advantages over these preparations, its action being of a tonic, invigorating and strengthening nature, thus overcoming the disease by promoting expectoration, and gradully increasing the strength of the patient, and thus, without being attended with any unpleasant effects: it also agrees with the stomach, in a cases, and is a pleasant medicine to take.

Sold by

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.
No. 42 Market Street.

Dec. 4, 1832.—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.

October 26, 1830—tf.

FLAX SEED.

THE Highest price, in Cash, will be given for Flax Seed, by

McKEE, CLARKE & Co.

August 17, 1833.—tf

Butler Lands for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, on very accommodating terms, the following tracts of land, in Butler county.

Nos. 234, 235, containing 212 acres each, situate in Cunningham's District, Buffalo township, Butler county.

Nos. 226, 227, 228, containing 212 acres each, situate in Cunningham's District, Middlesex township, Butler county.

Nos. 255, 260, 261, 266, 273, containing 300 acres each, situate in Butler township, Cunningham's District, Butler county.

The above tracts are very suitable for German settlers and others. They are composed of good upland, with a due proportion of meadow, abounding in good springs of water, and plentifully timbered.

Terms. One third in hands—the balance in three annual instalments.

☞For further particulars, apply to

JOHN I. KAY,
June 28, 1833—tf Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

JOHN I. KAY & CO.

Booksellers and Stationers,

NO. 44 MARKET STREET, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh, respectfully inform Country Merchants and others, that they can be supplied, at the lowest prices, with School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Writing and Wrapping Papers, Wall and Window Blind Papers, Day Books and Legers of all sizes, &c. &c.

N. B.—The highest market price given for Rags and Tanners' Scraps. Country Merchants would do well by calling as above, and examining for themselves. Sept. 26—d6t3awtf.

TO RENT,

THREE three story brick houses, on Liberty street, uear to the end of Third. These houses have been lately finised in the best manner, each having every accommodation for a family, and equal in finish and convenience to any in the city. Possession given immediately if required.

ALSO to Rent, A two story frame Dwelling House on Second st. near to the corner of Market, with a back building thirty three feet long, containing a large Dining Room, Chamber, Kitchen, and Wash house, connected with the front by two open Porches. On the premises are stabling, coach house, coal house, and large yard all in good order. For terms apply to

JOHN LITTLE,
Corner of Market & Water streets.

December 16, 1833.—d1m.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

HAVING purchased of Mr. Richard Ronaldson, his long established and very extensive Type Foundry, the subscribers have formed a co-partnership for the purpose of continuing said business, and for the convenience of their friends and patrons, have removed their establishment to a more central part of the city. As it is their intention to keep on hand a good assortment of the best type, and to make such additions and improvements as the taste of the trade and the wants of the country require, they flatter themselves that this establishment will merit a large share of patronage. They have now several founts on hand, which can be furnished at a few hours' notice, and are prepared to make founts of all weights and sizes, from Pearl to 22 lines Pica, including a variety of Ornamental Letter. Their assortment of Cuts, Dashes, Brass Rule, and other Ornaments, will be found to be very extensive, of which specimens will be forwarded to Printers as soon as they can be prepared.

Printing Presses of every description, Printing Ink of the most approved qualities, Composing Sticks, Brass and Common Galleys, Chases, Imposing Stones, Cases, Paper and Press Boards, Standing Presses, Furniture, together with a complete assortment of all articles used in a Printing Office, will be kept constantly on hand.

Small founts, suitable for Book Binders, in great variety, may be had when called for.

Orders from all parts in the Union will be promptly and most carefully attended to, and particularly in supplying *sorts* for all founts furnished by their predecessors, Binny & Ronaldson, and Richard Ronaldson.

JOHNSTON & SMITH,
No. 6, George street.

Philad. Feb. 18, 1833.

N. B. A good Washington Super Royal Press, and 3 Standing Presses, in good order—together with several founts of 2d hand type, will be sold low.

Stereotyping, in all its branches, executed by L. Johnson, as heretofore.

March 19.

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.

Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay

January 21.

NEW WORKS.

VILLAGE BELLES—a Novel; in two volumes, 12 mo.

History of Spain and Portugal, Vol. 5: being No. 23 of Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.

This day received and for sale by

JOHN I. KAY & CO.,

No. 44, Market st., between 2d and 3d sts.

Nov. 13—tf